

CARR-1199

1898

Martin Gross Service Building

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

The Martin Gross Service Building designed by Wyatt and Nolting was the first hospital building constructed on the Springfield property. Built of garden wall bond brick, the service building measures five bays wide and six bays deep. The hipped roof displays a heavy overhang decorated by wooden brackets. The building rises two and a half stories tall.

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Men's Group Service Building

and/or common Martin Gross Service Building

2. Location Springfield Hospital Center

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Sykesville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 6

state Maryland _____ county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex RmG-81iber

street & number 55 North Court Street folio

city, town Westminster state Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1199

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Martin Gross Service Building is a two and a half story building constructed of garden wall bond brick. Measuring five bays wide and six bays deep, the Service Building displays a slate covered, hipped roof and a large wrap around one story porch. Though the dominant porch facade looks west, the east wall of the building faces a courtyard formed by the Service Building and the three other buildings of the group. Each building has a covered passageway which extends to the middle of the courtyard where the four passageways connect.

The porch on the west facade extends around to the north and south walls by a half bay. A brick foundation supports the brownstone and cement deck. Paired wooden columns with Doric influence bear the weight of the lean-to roof as square spindles form the balustrade. The north and south ends of the porch roof are triangular pediments complete with modillion and dentil course. The centers of the pediments exhibit a wooden relief of a sunburst.

The fenestration pattern consists of a brownstone sill and a brownstone jack arch lintel with a raised keystone. The most repeated sash arrangement is 6/6 double hung with custom made screens. A central window appears on the second floor with sidelights of a 2/2 sash. The sill and lintel treatment are repeated. Even the hipped dormers throughout the building reveal a 6/6 window pattern but with wooden sills.

The Service Building displays some additional architectural embellishments. Alternating brick quoins line the corners of the building. The roof of the Service Building has a heavy overhang which is decorated by wooden brackets. The dormers also exhibit heavy overhangs. The two interior wall chimneys which appear on the north and south walls also displays decorative elements such as the corbeling at the top of the flues. A molded brownstone water table and a brick string course between the first and second floors appear on the north and south walls as well.

The east face of the building shares many features which appear on the west facade including the elegant entrance. The classical doorway is decorated by a brick gibbs surround, a brick segmented arch lintel with a raised keystone, and embellished transom bar. The double wooden doors are flanked by sidelights and capped by an elliptical fanlight. These elements are visually blocked by a recent wooden vestibule. The east face also shows a one story porch across its wall. From this, a covered walkway projects eastward toward the center of the courtyard.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1199

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1898 Builder/Architect Wyatt & Nolting, John Waters

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Service Building of the Martin Gross Group was constructed as the administration center for the Men's Group, the first hospital buildings built on the Springfield site. Completed in 1898, the Service Building provided housing for the resident physician, offices, pharmacy, and a patients' dining room in the basement. The other three buildings in the group functioned as dormitory space for the male patients. Although purportedly designed to face west, the east face of the Service Building combined with the other three buildings to form a quadrangle connected by covered walkways.

The Men's Group including the Service Building illustrates the implementation of the colony plan of hospital design. The Kirkbride linear plan of a massive hospital building consisting of a central pavilion and extending wings had remained popular throughout the second half of the nineteenth century but the efficiency of the plan had begun to receive criticism in the 1880's. The colony plan consisting of a group of small buildings emerged as a viable alternative. Though Men's Group at Springfield State Hospital was not the first adaptation of the colony plan, it was one of the more successful. This favorable assessment appeared in Henry Hurd's, The Institutional Care of the United States and Canada in 1916. Buildings for chronic cases, for working patients, and for epileptics are situated at convenient distances from each other, each group being under separate medical control but also under the care of the superintendent whose house is convenient to all. This arrangement has proven unusually well-suited to the segregation of patients. The use of the colony plan at Springfield signified a new ideology in mental hospital design in the state of Maryland. While the Spring Grove Campus represented the Kirkbride linear plan, the Men's Group at Springfield reflected the most current thought on hospital design. The layout of the hospital buildings continued to reflect this plan as the built environment of the hospital expanded.

The architecture of the Service Building is distinct from the other three buildings of the original Men's Group. Less ornate, the architectural details of the Service Building gravitate more toward function than embellishment. The elements also do not define a particular style; rather they reflect the vernacular use of local

8. Significance, p. 8.2.

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materials. The distinctive appearance of the building contributes to its identity as the administrative center and not as a patient residence. The Service Building retains its architectural integrity despite a few alterations. The design of Wyatt and Nolting is clearly evident in the Service Building as well as the residential cottages.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1199

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Lauren L. Bowlin		
organization	Office of Planning, DHMH	date	6/86
street & number	201 West Preston Street	telephone	301-225-6816
city or town	Baltimore	state	Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



CARR-1199

Martin Gross Service Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

West



CARR-1199

Martin Gross Service Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

East



110674

CARR-1199

Martin Gross Service Building

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

North



MARTIN GROSS in BUILDING

CARR-1199

Martin Gross Quandrangle
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Maryland
Don Jewell, 6/86
Negatives at MHT
Looking Southwest